Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 6 of 6 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: MX 9907779 A1, WO 9837269 A1, ZA 9801350 A, AU 9861071 A, CZ 9902980 A3, EP 961850 A1, BR 9807732 A, CN 1248303 A, HU 200000856 A2, NZ 337176 A, US 6200354 B1, KR 2000075581 A Relevance Rank: 99

L4: Entry 6 of 6 File: DWPI Jun 1, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-467612
DERWENT-WEEK: 200133

TITLE: Method of making a dyed cellulosic fibrous material - comprises treating material with cationic agent having cationic centres, dyeing material with pre-metallised acid dye and optionally treating material with cationic polymer

INVENTOR: BURKINSHAW, S M; COLLINS, G W ; GORDON, R

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997GB-0003814 (February 24, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
MX 9907779 A1	June 1, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
WO 9837269 A1	August 27, 1998	E	023	D06P001/52
ZA 9801350 A	October 28, 1998	N/A	020	D06P000/00
AU 9861071 A	September 9, 1998	N/A	000	D06P001/52
CZ 9902980 A3	November 17, 1999	N/A	000	D06P001/52
EP 961850 A1	December 8, 1999	E	000	D06P001/52
BR 9807732 A	February 15, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
CN 1248303 A	March 22, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
HU 200000856 A2	July 28, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
NZ 337176 A	February 23, 2001	N/A	000	D06P001/52
US 6200354 B1	March 13, 2001	N/A	000	D06P001/52
KR 2000075581 A	December 15, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 0/00; D06P 1/52; D06P 3/60; D06P 5/22

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6200354B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A method of making a dyed cellulosic fibrous material comprises treating the material with a cationic agent having cationic centres, dyeing the material with a pre-metallised acid dye and optionally treating the material with a cationic polymer.

Preferably the cellulosic fibrous material contains 30-100% of natural, synthetic or regenerated cellulosic fibres or blends of such materials. The natural cellulosic fibrous material is cotton, flax, jute, hemp and/or ramie, preferably cotton, and the synthetic or regenerated cellulosic fibrous material is rayon and/or a lyocell material. The fibrous material is a blend of one or more cellulosic fibres with non-cellulosic fibrous material. The fibrous non-cellulosic material is a polyethylene terephthalate polymer or related copolymer, and/or a wool, silk and/or synthetic polyamide fibre. The polymeric pretreatment agent contains poly-quaternary nitrogen centres which are of formula -N+(R)3; R = an alkyl group; or two of R groups together with the nitrogen atom bearing form a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic ring; or -N+(R')2-; R' are as in R and the other bonds directly or indirectly link into the polymer chain optionally via a 5- or 6-membered ring.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9837269A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A method of making a dyed cellulosic fibrous material comprises treating the material with a cationic agent having cationic centres, dyeing the material with a pre-metallised acid dye and optionally treating the material with a cationic polymer.

Preferably the cellulosic fibrous material contains 30-100% of natural, synthetic or regenerated cellulosic fibres or blends of such materials. The natural cellulosic fibrous material is cotton, flax, jute, hemp and/or ramie, preferably cotton, and the synthetic or regenerated cellulosic fibrous material is rayon and/or a lyocell material. The fibrous material is a blend of one or more cellulosic fibres with non-cellulosic fibrous material. The fibrous non-cellulosic material is a polyethylene terephthalate polymer or related copolymer, and/or a wool, silk and/or synthetic polyamide fibre. The polymeric pretreatment agent contains poly-quaternary nitrogen centres which are of formula -N+(R)3; R = an alkyl group; or two of R groups together with the nitrogen atom bearing form a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic ring; or -N+(R')2-; R' are as in R and the other bonds directly or indirectly link into the polymer chain optionally via a 5- or 6-membered ring.

☐ 2. Document ID: NZ 337177 A, WO 9837270 A1, ZA 9801351 A, AU 9861073 A, EP 960233 A1, CZ 9902981 A3, BR 9807719 A, CN 1248304 A, HU 200000806 A2, KR 2000075582 A, MX 9907781 A1 Relevance Rank: 96

L4: Entry 5 of 6 File: DWPI Jun 29, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-467613
DERWENT-WEEK: 200140

TITLE: Method of making a dyed cellulosic fibrous textile material - comprises treating material with polymeric pretreatment agent having cationic centres and optionally the nucleophilic centres

INVENTOR: BURKINSHAW, S M; COLLINS, G W ; GORDON, R

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997GB-0003813 (February 24, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
NZ 337177 A	June 29, 2001	N/A	000	D06P001/52
WO 9837270 A1	August 27, 1998	E	031	D06P001/52
ZA 9801351 A	October 28, 1998	N/A	028	D06P000/00
AU 9861073 A	September 9, 1998	N/A	000	D06P001/52
EP 960233 A1	December 1, 1999	E	000	D06P001/52
CZ 9902981 A3	February 16, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
BR 9807719 A	February 15, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
CN 1248304 A	March 22, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
HU 200000806 A2	July 28, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
KR 2000075582 A	December 15, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52
MX 9907781 A1	June 1, 2000	N/A	000	D06P001/52

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 0/00; D06P 1/52; D06P 3/66; D06P 5/08; D06P 5/22

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9837270A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A method of making a dyed cellulosic fibrous textile material comprises: (i) treating the material with a polymeric pretreatment agent having cationic centres and optionally also nucleophilic centres; (ii) dyeing the material with a reactive dye; and optionally (iii) treating the material with a cationic polymer.

Preferably the cellulosic fibrous material contains 30-100% of natural, synthetic or regenerated cellulosic fibres or blends of such materials. The natural cellulosic fibrous material is cotton, flax, jute, hemp and/or ramie, and the synthetic or regenerated cellulosic fibrous material is rayon and/or a lyocell material. The fibrous material is a blend of one or more cellulosic fibres with non-cellulosic fibrous material, preferably a polyethylene terephthalate polymer or related copolymer, and/or a wool, silk and/or synthetic polyamide fibre. Alternatively, the fibrous material is a union fabric of cotton, rayon, and/or lyocell materials, with wool, silk and/or nylon polyamide fibres. The polymeric pretreatment agent contains cationic centres and nucleophilic centres.

ADVANTAGE - The dyed products has excellent wash fastness and good (low) staining of adjacent fabrics in normal washing in

use.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

---

☐ 3. Document ID: DE 19930986 A1 Relevance Rank: 96

L4: Entry 4 of 6 File: DWPI Jan 13, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-107641
DERWENT-WEEK: 200010

TITLE: Home ink-jet printing on textile fiber web, especially delicate or ink-permeable textile

INVENTOR: MHEIDLE, M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998CH-0001464 (July 8, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19930986 A1	January 13, 2000	N/A	058	D06P001/39

INT-CL (IPC): D06B 19/00; D06P 1/02; D06P 1/38; D06P 1/39; D06P 1/44

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19930986A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink-jet printing on textile fiber webs with aqueous inks containing dye, the back of the textile, away from the printing head, is covered closely with another web and the 2 webs are fed past to the printing head together.

USE - The process is used for printing textiles that have low intrinsic stability or an ink-permeable during printing, especially georgette or stretch materials, more especially for printing cellulose textile with ink containing reactive dye(s) (all claimed). It is especially useful for printing small pieces, especially not larger than DIN A3 format, on an ordinary ink-jet printer for home use (claimed), e.g. with digitalized images, including those from a video camera or scanner. The process is especially useful for printing textiles containing hydroxyl groups, preferably natural and regenerated cellulose, e.g. linen, hemp, lyocell and especially viscose and cotton, or mixtures containing these. It can also be used with wool, silk, polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, polyamide, aramid, polypropylene, polyester and polyurethane materials, including cellulose 2 one half - and tri-acetate, polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate-co-isophthalate and condensation products of iso- or tere-phthalic acid with 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane.

ADVANTAGE - Ink-jet printing is much cheaper and quicker than screen printing. Single and multi-color prints can be made. The inks have good stability and viscosity. They give strongly colored prints with sharp contours and good general fastness (e.g. to acids, alkalis, water, washing. sea water, over-dyeing, perspiration, chlorine, rubbing, ironing and pleating).

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a preferred printing system.

Textile to be printed 1

Paper 2

Rollers for textile 3, 3'

Rollers for paper 4, 4'

Guide rollers 5

Separator 6

Printing head 7

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

4. Document ID: DE 19930995 A1 Relevance Rank: 96

L4: Entry 3 of 6 File: DWPI Jan 13, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-148728
DERWENT-WEEK: 200014

TITLE: Ink-jet printing on textile, especially cellulose, e.g. cotton or viscose rayon

INVENTOR: KOLLER, S; MHEIDLE, M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998CH-0001456 (July 8, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19930995 A1	January 13, 2000	N/A	040	D06P001/18

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 1/18; D06P 1/24

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19930995A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Ink-jet printing on textiles uses an aqueous ink containing reactive, disperse or pigment dye(s) with a viscosity of 1-40 mPa.s.

USE - The process is used for printing a textile web in one nuance over the entire area, especially for printing both sides at the same time; or for printing a textile with a digitalized image with a computer-controlled ink-jet printer (all claimed), including digitalized images from a video camera or scanner. It is especially useful for printing textiles containing hydroxyl groups, preferably natural and regenerated cellulose, e.g. linen, hemp, lyocell and especially viscose and cotton, or mixtures containing these. It can also be used with wool, silk, polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, polyamide, aramid, polypropylene, polyester and polyurethane materials, including cellulose 2 one half - and tri-acetate, polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate-co-isophthalate and condensation products of iso- or tere-phthalic acid with 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane.

ADVANTAGE - Ink-jet printing is much cheaper and quicker than screen printing. The inks have good stability and viscosity. They give strongly colored prints with sharp contours and good general fastness (e.g. to acids, alkalis, water, washing, sea water, over-dyeing, perspiration, chlorine, rubbing, ironing and pleating).

☐ 5. Document ID: AU 9950309 A, WO 200003080 A1 Relevance Rank: 93

L4: Entry 2 of 6 File: DWPI Feb 1, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-160940
DERWENT-WEEK: 200028

TITLE: Ink-jet printing on textile, especially cellulose textile, uses one head for applying aqueous ink containing (in)organic pigment dye or reactive dye and different or same head for applying aqueous formulation of fixing alkali

INVENTOR: MHEIDLE, M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998CH-0001459 (July 8, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 9950309 A	February 1, 2000	N/A	000	D06P005/00
WO 200003080 A1	January 20, 2000	G	099	D06P005/00

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 5/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200003080A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink-jet printing on textiles with aqueous inks containing dyes, ink(s) and other chemical(s) are applied with different printing heads or mixture(s) of ink and chemical(s) are applied with the same printing head(s).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - In ink-jet printing on textiles with aqueous inks containing dyes, ink(s) and other chemical(s) are applied with different printing heads or mixture(s) of ink and chemical(s) are applied with the same printing head(s). Either the dye is a pigment dye and the chemical is an aqueous formulation of pigment dye binder and crosslinking agent or crosslinking catalyst; or the dye is a specified reactive mono- or dis-azo, metal complex azo, diaminoanthraquinone or copper phthalocyanine dye and the chemical is an aqueous formulation of a fixing alkali. Full details of the specified reactive dyes are given in the SPECIFIED COMPOUNDS Field.

USE - The process is used for printing cellulose textiles (claimed), e.g. woven and knitted fabrics and breadths of cotton, linen, hemp, viscose rayon or lyocell, preferably viscose and especially cotton, and other fibers, e.g. wool, silk, polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, natural and synthetic polyamide, aramid, polypropylene, natural and synthetic polyesters, including cellulose 2 one half - and tri-acetate and especially polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene tere-/isophthalate and polyesters derived from iso- or terephthalic acid and 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane, polyurethane and mixtures. It is

suitable for overall printing in one color and printing in

several colors, including the use of digital imaging.

ADVANTAGE - The process gives brilliant, strongly colored prints with good general fastness (e.g. to light, wet, chlorine, rubbing, ironing and pleating) and sharp contours. The printing inks have good stability and viscosity.

☐ 6. Document ID: AU 9958594 A, WO 200015898 A1 Relevance Rank: 93

L4: Entry 1 of 6 File: DWPI Apr 3, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-303050
DERWENT-WEEK: 200034

TITLE: Ink-jet printing on textile, e.g. cotton, wool or polyamide uses aqueous ink of mixed color containing mixture of reactive, acid, disperse or pigment dyes of different color

INVENTOR: HERMANN, H

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998CH-0001892 (September 16, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 9958594 A	April 3, 2000	N/A	000	D06P005/00
WO 200015898 A1	March 23, 2000	G	122	D06P005/00

INT-CL (IPC): B41J 2/175; C09D 11/00; D06P 5/00; D21H 17/53

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200015898A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink-jet printing on fibrous textiles, each mixed color of a print is produced with an aqueous ink of the corresponding mixed color, which is obtained by mixing the required amounts of at least 2 reactive, acid, disperse or pigment dyes of different color.

USE - The process is used for printing textiles (claimed), especially made from fibers containing nitrogen or hydroxyl groups, such as cellulose (e.g. viscose, lyocell and cotton), silk and especially wool or synthetic polyamides, e.g. polyamide-6 and -66, and also polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, aramid, polypropylene, polyurethane, polyesters and cellulose esters, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate, polyesters of isophthalic or terephthalic acid with 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane or copolymers of terephthalic and isophthalic acid with ethylene glycol, cellulose 2/2 and triacetate and mixtures of polyesters and other fibers.

other fibers.

ADVANTAGE - Ink-jet printing is significantly cheaper and quicker than screen printing. Mixed colors are normally produced by digital mixing of the primary colors normally used (e.g. yellow, red, cyan and black) but the individual dots are visible at a certain distance and the print does not look uniform, especially in pale areas. Inks produced by mixing suitable amounts of different dyes can be made in any color, even the finest tints, and appear homogeneous in the print.

Generate Collection

Terms	Documents
lyocell and polyethylene terephthalate	6

Display 50 Documents, starting with Document: 6

Display Format: REV Change Format

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
lyocell and polyethylene terephthalate	6

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: lyocell and polyethylene terephthalate Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 8/22/2001

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
DWPI	lyocell and polyethylene terephthalate	6	L4
DWPI	(nonwoven or unwoven) and lyocell and polyethylene terephthalate	0	L3
DWPI	(nonwoven or unwoven) and cellulose and polyester	396	L2
USPT	5928973	1	L1